

LEARNING HOW OTHER HALF LIVES

Wealthy Young Man Working as Day Laborer Studying Economic Problems.

TAKING A NOVEL VACATION

In the Army of Breadwinners He Performs Hardest Kind of Manual Labor.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—It will be news to many friends of Chauncey B. McCormick, who has just completed his junior year at Yale, to learn that he is spending his vacation working as an ordinary day laborer in Chicago.

Young Mr. McCormick is nothing if not democratic. He evinced a great interest in settlement work while at college, and is living during the summer at Hull House, made famous by Miss Jane Addams, "Chicago's best citizen." Although he finds life in a settlement house in the very heart of the most sordid and congested district of Chicago vastly different from that at Cloverdale, Eutaw place, the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William G. McCormick, in this city, he has yet to utter the first word of complaint.

Works in Machine Shop.

The young man is employed in the machine shops of the McCormick International Harvester Company, at Blue Island and Western avenues, Chicago, which were established by a relative.

Following the example of several other millionaire social settlement workers, young McCormick is pursuing his course of discovery and exploration by personal experience.

"I just wanted to know how the other half lived," he explained. McCormick is just twenty-one years old. He went directly to Chicago this summer to work in the shops, and started as a porter, pushing the heavy trucks from building to building. He is now working as a mechanic's helper in the machine shops.

His fellow-workers do not know his name, and have no idea of his connection with the firm that employs them. He is a quiet, earnest boy, whose brown eyes lose their somber brightness only when he discusses his work and ambitions. He is tall and slender, and does not appear suited to the rough work he has undertaken.

Every morning at 7 o'clock he reports for duty, and says he enjoys the half-hour's walk to his work. He rises at 5 o'clock and rushes through his breakfast to reach the factory on time. At noon he goes with hundreds of other men to the lunchroom. After luncheon he sits with the men while they chat, until the 1 o'clock whistle takes him back again to his faithful toil.

With Breadwinners.

The young man joins the army of home-returning laborers at 6 p. m. His evenings are spent in social research and study, not in recreation. The hours at the works are filled with the hardest kind of manual labor.

Through the terrible heat the youth, who might be spending his time at the seashore or in the mountains, works without complaint or regret. "It's so much more for so many other persons," he is surprised to hear when one mentions the hardship of the labor to him.

Young McCormick almost regrets the necessity of returning to Yale in the fall. He has found life a much bigger thing than he had ever imagined it, but consoles himself with the fact that he will have a store of knowledge of economic conditions, in which he is deeply interested, that he never could have derived from textbooks.

COSTS OVER \$308,500 TO LIGHT STREETS

Estimates for Fiscal Year 1907-8 Submitted to the District Commissioners.

Showing an increase over the amount to be expended during the current fiscal year, the District's bill for lighting the streets and highways will cost \$308,575 for the fiscal year 1907-8, according to the estimates for that period submitted to the District Commissioners by Electrical Engineer Walter C. Allen.

Of this amount, \$101,250 will be for electric lighting and for extensions of this service, \$52,500 of which is intended to cover the cost of maintaining arc lamps on Monroe street, Anacostia, from the new Navy Yard bridge to the end of the underground trolley system at Franklin street, and for sixty arc lamps on Florida avenue from Sixth street northwest to Fifteenth street northeast.

Mr. Allen asks that the salary of James C. Simpson, superintendent of the Electrical Department, be increased from \$1,600 to \$2,000 per annum.

COFFIN HIS BED TO GET PERFECT REST

PARIS, Aug. 25.—When M. Banbl is fatigued by overwork he goes to bed in a coffin with a thick glass cover. For forty-eight hours before shutting himself up in the coffin he neither eats nor drinks. While "resting" he takes no nourishment whatever, but only occasionally breathes a little ether which is administered to him through a slit in the glass.

He remains a week in the coffin at a time, and loses only eight pounds in weight during that period. When he comes out of his retreat he is a little weaker for a day or two, but soon picks up again and declares there is no holiday imaginable which does a man so much good as pretending to be a corpse.

BADEN WOMEN HAVE VOICE IN GOVERNMENT

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Women are to have a voice in municipal government in the grand duchy of Baden. An act has just been passed, by the local parliament, making it legal for women to sit and vote on municipal committees dealing with questions relating to the poor, to education, and to the general health of the community in so far as women, girls, and children are concerned.

SCHOOL CHILDREN GARDENING HAS BEEN MOST SUCCESSFUL



AT WORK ON THE CROPS.

Juvenile Agriculturists Have Attained Good Results.

Believing that if fostered on a large scale it will act to not only beautify the city, but will act to free it of many unsanitary and unhealthy conditions, H. L. Reinburg and Miss Susan B. Sipe, the well-known normal school teachers, are co-operating to further the interest of the public school children in school gardening. Greatly encouraged by the success attending the work of planting done by the school children this summer since the beginning of the vacation term at the Agricultural Department grounds, these two prime movers in the work are now intent on having their interested juvenile agriculturists take up the movement more generally through the cultivation of their back yards.

Despite the continued heavy rains this summer, good crops have resulted from the children's efforts. Mr. Reinburg tells, and this success can be duplicated, he thinks, if back yards are utilized for the same purpose. On school gardening in general, Mr. Reinburg has this to say:

"It is the ambition of every citizen of the District to free the city of all unsanitary conditions, and to rear his children strong, healthy, and industrious. A great means of attaining this end has been put in our way by one of the recently popular moves in the city, namely, school gardening. It is the aim of Miss Susan B. Sipe, the director of this movement in Washington, to free the city backyards of dirt and trash, supplying in their stead vines, flowers, and the common and easily cultivated vegetables, and to arouse the children at the same time to such a degree that 'cleaning the backyard' will no longer be a task, but a source of pleasure and play.

Progress Made in Four Years.

"For four years this movement has been going on in the city. In 1902 a small piece of land in the Agricultural grounds was given to the Normal School for the purpose of gardening experiments, and to have the teachers of the District somewhat familiar with the rudiments of gardening when the opportunity might be extended to the children. However, after a brief experiment the faculty at the Normal School in charge of this work decided that this was impracticable, and that the ground had better be turned over to the children, letting the pupils of the Normal School use their home ground for gardening purposes.

"This was done, and the value of gardening as a form of manual training for boys was demonstrated. Heretofore, manual training in the lower grades was



ALL READY FOR MARKET.

confined to the girls alone; now, while the girls were sent to sewing or cutting and fitting school, the boys were allowed to garden. On such a scale, gardening was carried on very successfully for three years.

"In fact it was so successful that Miss Sipe was anxious that there be more room for possibilities and opportunities for more children; so through her efforts Congress granted two and a half acres of parking zone and a half under cultivation, the remainder in trees) in the Agricultural grounds, to be devoted to school gardens. Of course this tract was not sufficient to permit many schools a vast opportunity, but with careful planning and good management it afforded the pupils of the fourth and fifth grades of the Jefferson school, the pupils of the second and fifth grades of the Franklin, and the boys of the fourth and sixth grades of the Bradley, each a good size garden.

Wonderful Results Obtained.

"Beginning the last week in April and lasting until the close of school, each of the above-mentioned schools spent one afternoon a week gardening. This, it is true, was not much time; practically eight weeks of two hours a week, making in all only sixteen hours the entire year; yet the teacher was enthusiastic, the children were soon enthusiastic and consequently the results were wonderful.

"On each expedition the regular teacher of the class accompanied her pupils in order to correlate the garden work with other school work. The day after a garden lesson problems appeared on the school board.

"All summer this work has been carried on by Miss Sipe, who has as her assistants Miss Schreiber, Miss Lee, and Miss Green, members of the graduating class of 1906, Normal School No. 1. The children have been coming two morn-

GROUP OF YOUNG GARDENERS.

ings a week from 8:30 to 11 o'clock. The attendance has been simply remarkable.

"The gardens, though such a source of pleasure and satisfaction to everyone concerned, have not been free from difficulties. On the contrary, they have been beset by many. The first three weeks in May, the planting season, there was not a drop of rain, but this drought was followed in June by twenty-six days of rain. The gardens were flooded; the water stood in some weeks. As a result there was a loss of fifty gardens from the low lands. Tomato plants were set out the 10th of May; that night a heavy frost killed off half of them. Then, too, we have had constant rain all summer, which has hindered necessary working of the gardens.

"However, the crops have been very successful on the whole. Every day the children leave the gardens laden with great quantities of vegetables and flowers, for the products of each child's plot being sent to him.

"The Department of Agriculture has fostered this movement very much. It has supplied all the land fertilizers, the seeds, and has erected a very convenient toolhouse on the gardening site. The schools have furnished their own tools, and the teaching force is volunteer.

Instructions Given Every Day.

"The gardens are scholastic in a great measure. Every day some sort of a lesson is given the children; a lesson on each crop as it matures. The children do not seem to realize that it is really a summer school, in a measure, or else the studies are presented so entrancingly that they do not mind, for it seems as if it is the greatest source of pleasure in the world for them to come to the gardens.

"The gardening grounds are correlated with the playgrounds. The boys have erected amusements for themselves and the girls. Every day at 10 o'clock the children have fifteen minutes recess. This time is occupied with tether ball, volley ball, croquet, quoits, and such games.

"This whole movement seems remarkable, the advantages are so evident, the disadvantages, if there are any, so obscure. The children are out in the open air; they are having plenty of physical exercise, all the while in a healthful occupation; they are not uselessly idling their vacation away on the streets; they are learning much, through good wholesome play. How greatly it influences the home! This must not be overlooked; it is probably the most vital of all. The trash piles in the back yards are being hauled away to give place to the inspiring and soul-satisfying morning glories, nasturtiums, poppies, and such other simple gifts of nature, and the children are learning lessons of patience, love for the common and beautiful things all around us, and appreciation of all living things."

Private O. C. Hauschild was away on sick leave.

Sergeants C. A. Carlson and S. J. Harry, of the Tenth precinct, were on leave during the last week. Leave was also granted to the following: Privates J. S. Boswell, O. Clifford, L. D. Donaldson, N. W. Jones, Edward Stahl, W. J. Wagner, and Driver W. H. Allen.

Lieut. J. R. Sutton, of the Harbor precinct, was confined to home from illness last week. Privates Monroe and Lewis were away on leave.

POISON IN RUBBER COLLAR MAY CAUSE MAN'S DEATH

TRENTON, Aug. 25.—Constable Harry M. Potts, well known here, is suffering from a severe case of blood poisoning, caused by wearing a rubber collar. The collar piles in the back yards are being hauled away to give place to the inspiring and soul-satisfying morning glories, nasturtiums, poppies, and such other simple gifts of nature, and the children are learning lessons of patience, love for the common and beautiful things all around us, and appreciation of all living things."

Sergeant A. Montgomery, of the Fifth precinct, is away on leave.

Quite a number of the men of the Fifth were ill last week. Among them were Privates Harry F. Burlingame, Allen B. Clark, Adolph Eckloff, Arthur W. Embrey, and Lewis B. Bay.

Among the men on leave at the Fifth precinct were: Privates Thaddeus Davis, Claude G. Dullin, Thomas S. Delany, Jacob P. French, Daniel J. Garvey, Augustus W. Kramer, John W. Kenney, Richard R. Price, and James M. Watson.

At the Sixth precinct the following men were on their vacations last week: Privates J. E. Armstrong, S. E. Cornwell, Michael Long, W. R. Reynolds, Sylvester Murphy, Francis J. H. Boswell, J. F. Garner, and J. F. Sprinkle were absent during the week, because of illness.

Leave of absence was granted the following men at the Seventh precinct last week: Privates A. V. Brown, H. R. Keach, E. J. Lawless, J. B. Lipscomb, J. T. Robey, E. A. Woods, and J. L. McLucas.

Lieut. R. E. Doyle, of the Eighth precinct, last week granted leave of absence to the following men: Privates M. A. Beane, G. W. Dixon, H. P. Garratt, George Kelly, H. R. Levi, G. W. Sellers, and O. Sountag. Privates Ehlers and West were absent on account of sickness.

Sergeant J. E. Hartman, of the Ninth precinct, was on leave last week. Sergeant Walter Emerson was also away.

Others on leave from the Eighth precinct were Privates J. F. Bradley, H. E. Galpin, Albert Maniz, William Riley, W. E. Smith, and Rufus Vanderschaaf.

In Labor's Realm

Notes of General Interest.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has announced his purpose to join President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in his canvass of Congressmen in Littlefield's district in Maine, in which the union labor interests seek the defeat of the Congressman. Mitchell will be a big drawing card.

The executive committee of the Order of Railway Conductors, representing the Southern railroads east of the Mississippi, met in Portsmouth the past week to formulate a scale of wages and to draw up a new agreement with the roads. It is understood the scale will be an advance over the present compensation of the conductors.

John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has officially expressed his purpose to aid in the election of labor men to the Pennsylvania State Legislature. He has made an appeal to his organization to that end and has asked all persons friendly to labor to support such candidates.

The custom of Pennsylvania coal miners to attend the funerals of all miners killed in disasters cost them last year in loss of wages nearly \$1,000,000. There were 1,100 men killed in the Pennsylvania mines last year. It is proposed by the miners' union to abolish the practice and when these and occasions arise to send a small delegation to the funerals while the men work, applying 50 per cent of the day's wages to the relief of the destitute families of the men killed.

Officials of the Alabama miners' union announce that the strike of the coal miners of the Wyman and Pratt mine district, which has been on for over two years, will be called off tomorrow. The miners have lost in wages during that time over \$1,000,000.

The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore has shown its interest in the welfare of its employees by fitting up a club room where its army of men can find rest and recreation when off duty.

The strike of the building trades unions in Pittsburgh, which has been on for two weeks and which has practically tied up all building interests in that city, grows in force. The bricklayers' union, which has held aloof from the sympathetic strike, has joined hands with brother unionists, and now the union battle line is solid against the contractors.

Interest in the Independent Labor party campaign in New York grows. It is announced that the party will make a close fight in many of the city and county districts.

The State Federation of Labor of New Jersey, in annual session at Trenton, has endorsed the American Federation of Labor plan for a new political party.

There will be a general meeting of glassworkers from all over the United States in Cleveland in September, at which they will endeavor to get together for concerted action on the subject of wages. An advance will be considered. The free will not be started probably before October 1.

P. J. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, is now on a Western trip in the interest of the organization.

Every share of stock in the Caledonia Coal Mining Company, of Saginaw, Mich., is owned by the men who dig its coal. There are 500 stockholders with a paid up capital of \$250,000. The company is a new one, in a prosperous condition, and has reduced the price of coal to consumers \$1 a ton.

The strike trouble on the tunnel work

of the Pennsylvania railroad, in New York, continues, with little prospect of an early settlement. It is probable a general strike on the tunnel will follow, in which all the unions will participate.

It is proposed to erect a public library in Augusta, Ga., and to accept a gift from Andrew Carnegie upon the usual conditions. Organized labor in Georgia has registered its opposition to accepting the gift of the steel king.

There is a street car strike on in Macon, Ga., the conductors and motormen demanding increased wages.

Trunk lines centering in Pittsburgh are hunting all kinds of trainmen to operate their freight trains. There is a rush of freight going East and West and millions of tons originating there that must be moved. The roads have the motive power and rolling stock, but not half enough men. The age limit will be raised from thirty-five years to possibly forty-five, to enable the roads to secure a corps of engineers, conductors, brakemen, flagmen, and others.

Acting preparations are being made by the Pittsburgh district lodges of the International Association of Machinists to enforce the demand for an eight-hour workday.

The executive board of the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor has decided to erect a monument over the grave of the veteran labor leader, George E. McNeill.

The Youngstown, Ohio, Labor Day committee has extended invitations to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Thomas W. Lawson, of "Frenzied Finance" fame, of Boston; Senator Tillman of South Carolina, and Senator Bailey of Texas, to attend and make addresses at the celebration.

There is a labor famine in San Francisco. To relieve the situation, which is seriously handicapping the rebuilding of the city, an appeal has been sent out. Representatives of railroads operating on the coast are in Pittsburgh trying to induce skilled and unskilled labor to go there.

There are now fully 1,000 cars in the San Francisco terminals, loaded mainly with construction material.

Labor unions in San Francisco represent a membership of 15,000. Since May 1 they have added more than 5,000 new members.

Representative Longworth expressed surprise that organized labor is opposed to his re-election. He said in New York a few days ago that he did not know why he had been "black-listed." He will be re-nominated in October, and says he will be re-elected.

Pittsburgh union labor is lining up for a fight in the coming Congressional and legislative elections in the Keystone State. They will possibly have a candidate against Delzell, Burke, Barchfield, the present Republican members of Congress from Pittsburgh.

It is interesting to note the interest taken all over the country by organized labor in President Gompers' arrangement of Chairman Shonts' employment of Chinese labor on the Panama canal work. In some quarters such importance has been given the matter by the leaders that they say the question may be a vital issue in the national campaign in 1908.

Sacramento, Cal., is now a closed shop town. An agreement has been entered into by the building trades council and the builders' association and the contractors' association whereby there will be complete recognition of all the building trades.

In the Monongahela and Allegheny valleys, adjacent to Pittsburgh, the Government is constructing a number of costly dams for slack water navigation

of those streams. Recently the American Federation of Labor instituted an investigation to determine if the eight-hour law is being observed by the contractors doing the work. They discovered that in many instances the law was being ignored. The facts have been forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

P. J. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinworkers, will deliver the Labor Day address at the celebration at Zanesville, Ohio.

Arthur E. Ireland, special organizer of the International Association of Machinists, who has been stationed in Pittsburgh for several weeks in connection with the eight-hour campaign, is in Washington to attend a conference to be held with regard to sending additional organizers into the Pittsburgh field during the next three months.

Golden & Company, the Washington meat dealers in a communication to the Trades Unionists, the official organ of Central Labor Union and of the Washington branch American Federation of Labor, notify that publication of the articles published in its columns recently criticizing the sanitary condition of their plant, that they will institute legal proceedings in the courts for damages. The matter was brought to the attention of the Central Labor Union, which sent a notification to Golden & Company, that that body was responsible for the publication and not the Trades Unionist.

Central Labor Union will ask master builders, real estate agents and others that may have contracts to let after September 1, to specify in their contracts that none but union men be allowed to work on the buildings.

Columbia Union, No. 101, International Typographical Union, has appointed Messrs. Willey, of The Post; Knapp, of the Times, and Watson, of The Star, as the newspaper scale committee.

Titus F. Ellis, excursion agent of Luna Park, has invited Columbia Union No. 101, International Typographical Union, to be the guest of the park on September 15.

The International Typographical Union convention at Colorado Springs, selected Hot Springs as the next place of meeting, reduced the strike assessment for eight hours and closed shop, indicating that they are winning the fight. Indorsed the plan for a political campaign of the American Federation of Labor.

Thomas F. Dornin, president of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, of the International Association of Machinists, is improving at Providence Hospital. E. L. Tucker, another well known machinist of the local navy yard, has accepted a position in Savannah for change of climate to benefit his health.

Captain Leutz, commandant of the Washington navy yard, and family are away for a month enjoying the sea breezes of the Atlantic coast. In the meantime Commander Beatty is in command.

Members of the "art preservative" connected with the Government Printing Office are highly excited over the favorable report made by A. H. Howe, clerk of the Senate Committee on Printing, appointed to investigate the "undelay" of the Government Printing Office in sending final prints of bills to Congress during the closing hours of the last session. The conclusion reached was that the time in handling the bills was "not unreasonable, but rather positively expeditious."

In local labor circles the decision of Acting Attorney General Charles H. Robb in deciding that Mexican laborers could not be imported into the United States for work on the Texas railroad, on the ground that it was a violation of the contract labor law, meets with general approval here.

The current issue of The Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, is one of the popular monthlies issued for September. The publication is always edited with an ability and fairness that is not usually found in such publications, and is always popular with union men; but its popularity for the issue just out is general, and special attention is being paid to it by publishers of labor papers for its editorials and general text contains much to interest aspirants for Congressional honors. The edition, no doubt, will soon be exhausted. It points the way that labor is fighting to the front on the political battlefield.

Among the Policemen

Detective Edward Trumbo, of the Central Office, returned Thursday after a vacation of more than two weeks.

Detective L. C. Trumbo, of the Central Office, left Washington the early part of last week for a two weeks' trip.

Detective H. R. Warren, of the Central Office, is taking twelve days of his annual leave.

Sam Burrows, in charge of the front office at Police Headquarters, returned to his duties Monday after a short trip to Ocean View, Virginia Beach, and Norfolk. Mr. Burrows says there were plenty of fish to be caught, but that he didn't go after them.

E. L. Phillips, in charge of the rogues' gallery at Police Headquarters, left Monday for a week's vacation.

Capt. G. H. Williams, of the First precinct, returned yesterday from a trip to the country.

Private W. H. Adams, of the First precinct, was on two days' leave last week.

Private H. P. Cottrell, of the First precinct, returned Saturday from a short vacation.

Private H. Gilbert, of the First precinct, who has been on leave since August 10, will not return to his duties until the first of next month.

Privates C. C. Gurnaley and Charles Mullen, of the First precinct, were both on leave last week.

Privates M. Brown, G. S. Catts, and P. D. Holmes, of the First precinct, were on sick leave last week.

Capt. Daniel Sullivan, of the Second precinct, returned Friday after an absence of several days. The captain has been on leave because of sickness in his family.

Sergt. J. A. Boyce, of the Second precinct, left Tuesday for a week's vacation.

Private H. W. Robey, of the Second precinct, writes that he is having a fine time in the mountains. He says that he has been having all kinds of luck catching fish, and the other men of the precinct look for him to return with a

large string. He will not be back until the last of the month.

Other policemen of the Second precinct on leave last week were: Privates J. F. Amos, O. E. Duvall, Jerome Jenkins, J. M. McGrath, and C. E. Smith. Privates V. A. Osterman and R. A. Pence were absent on sick leave.

At the Fourth precinct the following privates were on leave during the past week: D. W. Byer, J. F. Davis, L. C. Davis, R. O. Melton, Richard Stewart, and F. A. Walters.

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The Housekeeping Allowance

Will go a great deal further if it is deposited in bank and bills paid by check. There's many a dime which now goes for no one knows what, that will remain in bank. In the aggregate the saving will be worth while and the result will be surprising.

If you call, we'll gladly explain our methods, and show how convenient the whole proceeding will be to you.

Home Savings Bank, 7th and Mass. Ave. N. W. BRANCHES: 7th and H Sts. N. E., 436 7th St. S. W. Deposits more than a Million and a Half.

WHEN IN DOUBT BUY OF House & Herrmann COR. 7th & EYE (1) STREETS, N.W.

We are closing out at special prices many patterns of Furniture, &c., that we have only one or a few on hand, in order to make room for new fall goods that will soon be arriving. Big money-saving opportunities prevail in every department.

\$26 Velour Couch, reduced to.....\$19.75
\$31 Bed Couch, reduced to.....\$25.50
\$24 Ratchet-end Couch, reduced to.....\$15.50

\$20 Oak Sideboard, reduced to.....\$16.00
\$50 Oak Sideboard, reduced to.....\$36.00
\$96 Oak Sideboard, reduced to.....\$74.00

\$32 Oak Buffet, reduced to.....\$25.75
\$48 Oak Buffet, reduced to.....\$37.00

\$12 Parlor Armchairs, reduced to.....\$9.25
\$16 Parlor Armchairs, reduced to.....\$12.50

\$40 Oak Chiffonier, reduced to.....\$31.00